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EDITOR:
EGERTON SYKES

EDITORIAL ADVISORS
E.H. NUTTER
L.C. SUGGARS

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## THE PROGRESS OF ATLANTEAN RESEARCH WORK

One feels that in these times of political crisis everywhere readers might care to be informed as to what is happening in the world of Atlantology.

F.Allan and H.S.Bellamy will be on the shores of Lake Titicaca about the time that this is published. During the course of their South American visit they hope to contact F.Ruzo of Lima who has been doing a lot of valuable research work in that area. A report on their meetings will follow in due course.

In Brazil Professor M.Homet is still continuing his investigations into the relationship of the European African cultures with that of the post diluvial period in South America. His book "March to the Sun" is due for publication in German at any moment.

In Britain Commander E.H. Nutter has carried on his investigations into the time scale of the Tertiary Satellite yet a stage further as will be seen by the article in the current issue. Apart from this and from your editor's own work it must be admitted that very little is being done in Britain or the Commonwealth at the moment.

Perhaps the most vital area of research is in the USSR where, apart from Th.Zhirov, a group of enthusiastic investigators is at work and their efforts seem to be productive of most promising results. Th.Zhirov has plans for a new book, details of which will appear in the next issue.

Finally we have the work of H.W.Gouveia and his team of under water workers whose discoveries were reported in the spring of this year. Unfortunately no further news had been received of their activities, in all probability they are taking advantage of the summer weather to do field work on the spot.

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## INVESTIGATION OF THE TIME SCALE OF THE TERTIARY SATELLITE

by E.H.Nutter

H.S. Bellamy, in his interpretation of Hoerbiger's Moon Capture Theory, equated the life of each of the Earth's satellites with the Geological Ages, working up from the Capture to the Stationary Period with its great orogenies, then proceeding to the Breakdown and finishing with an Asatellic Era with its attendant quiescence and denudation.

In the case of the Tertiary Satellite, the predecessor of the present Moon, he estimated that the First Approach Period occurred during the Eocene, Oligocene and Miocene, the Stationary Period during the Pliocene and the Final Approach and Breakdown during the Pleistocene, which is not normally included in the Tertiary.

We do not know the Satellite's distance from the Earth when it was captured, but, judging by the Moon, it was probably some 40-80 ER and I think nearer the latter distance in view of the Satellite's smaller size, although other factors may have modified this. The Stationary Period ended when it was about 4.75 ER away and the Breakdown started when it was 2.9 ER away, assuming that its density was slightly greater than the Moon (1).

Therefore, according to Bellamy, we have:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Approach | 70-5.5 ER (say) | 58-12,000,000 BP(2) |
| Stationary | 5.5-4.75 ER | 12,000-660,000 BP |
| Final Approach | 4.75-2.9 ER | 660-22,000 BP |

But this time scale has serious objections, the most serious of which is that it places the age of Tiahuanaco nearer to 660,000 years than 22,000 years and even if we assume that Post-Stationary Halts continued until 200,000 BP the interval between the carving of the various Calendars is unacceptably large.

From the similarity of the Calendars, the intervals between them must have been small, nearer 100 years than 1000 years, therefore the time between the end of the

Stationary Period and the date of the Calendar Gate must have been 3,000 years at the most and the duration of the Final Approach not much over 6,000 years, which we must compare with the 58,000,000 or so years for the First Approach and Stationary Period, a difference in rate of approach of some 300-1, and even if we assume, I think reasonably, that the Stationary Period started at the same time as the Pliocene, we have a difference in rate between the two approaches of about 230-1.

Why is there such a big difference in the rate of approach? There are at least two factors, but whether they are sufficient to account for the difference I do not know.

First, the Earth and Satellite form a single entity in orbit round the sun with a practically constant momentum. To allow the Satellite to approach at all this momentum must be reduced by an external force, which must be provided by the resistance of the medium through which the entity is passing. This Interstellar Medium, consisting mostly of Hydrogen atoms is of very low density but this density is not constant as is proved by the Galactic Clouds. Also there are numerous concentrations of dust, small planeticles, etc., in the paths of comets, not to mention those which produce the Zodiacal Light, which might temporarily increase the resistance to the passage of the entity.

The I.S.M. of normal density and possibly the passage of the Solar System through a Galactic Cloud (which would be too near to be visible) may have been sufficient to cause the first approach.

During the Stationary Period the enormous orogenies with their attendant vulcanism must have ejected large quantities of dust to a sufficient height for them to remain in orbit for a considerable period, which may have helped slightly to prolong this period and certainly increased the resistance during the final approach.

Secondly, other things being constant, it is likely that the rate of approach varies inversely as some power of the distance; but during the Stationary Period this rate must have been reduced to practically zero, as the lunation period, which varies inversely as the square of

the distance, only increased slightly. Thus a tremendous potential energy must have been built up during this period as the Satellite was held away from the Earth. When this energy was released the rate of approach must have been high and it is this, I think, that accounts principally for the great difference in rate between the two approach periods.

The foregoing allows us to suppose that the Stationary Period covered practically all the Pleistocene as well as the Pliocene, but how can we account for the various Glacial and Interglacial Periods during the Pleistocene? Bellamy used the advancing Tide Hills to account for them, but the interval between the end of the Stationary and the joining up of the Tide Hills into the Girdle Tide must have covered only a small part of the Final Approach Period and their steady advance could not account for their great differences in duration - The Penultimate Interglacial lasted over three times as long as the Interglacials before and after it.

I think the answer may be that the Stationary Period proper DID finish with the Pliocene, when the Satellite broke away from its anchorage over Abyssinia. After this there were several temporary Halts and the apparent end of the Stationary Period shewn by Calendrical evidence was in fact the end of the last temporary halt. The duration of the halts may well have differed considerably and depended largely on the density of the local Earth surface masses. The Penultimate Interglacial undoubtedly occurred during a halt over Abyssinia.

Due to the sudden release of potential energy built up during the Stationary Period the acceleration after the final halt must have been high and the transformation of the tide hills into the Girdle Tide was probably accomplished in under 1000 years and thereafter the Satellite approached to Roche's Limit in some 5-6000 years by which time the rate of approach was between 500 and 1000 years per 1 ER.

I have mentioned before (1) that there is a big difference between the figures for Roche's Limit according to Spencer Jones and Hoerbiger and I wonder whether

this is because the former's figure is for the beginning of the Breakdown and the latter's is for the end of the Breakdown when the Satellite was fully disintegrated. I imagine the breakdown must have started slowly with a few gradually extending cracks on the surface, which might not have been visible from the Earth until they were well advanced, the rate of disintegration then increased until the final breakdown occurred fairly suddenly.

If this is so it might account for the difference in lunations at the time of breakdown between Bellamy's mythological evidence and that deduced from Calendrical evidence. It also allows a curve with a simpler cubical equation to be used to tie up the lunations and days shewn on the Calendars, with the breakdown starting when there were about 330 days per year.

We can now guess the rough dates for the various phases of the Tertiary Satellite's approach, but they are still guesses and I do not know how they can be arrived at more accurately. Unfortunately there is a gap of nearly a million years between the minimum dates obtainable by the lead or helium methods and the maximum date obtainable by C14 analysis and, even though the Tiahuañaco Calendars may come within the range of the latter, much searching will be necessary before any remains of contemporary wood or ash can be found.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Approach | 70-5.5 ER | 58,000,000- | 12,000,000 BP |
| Pre Stationary Halt | 5.5-5.25 ER | 12,000,000- | 11,000,000 BP |
| Stationary | 5.25-5.0 ER | 11,000,000- | 660,000 BP |
| Post Stationary Halt | 5.0-4.75 ER | 660,000- | 25,000 BP |
| Final Approach | 4.75-2.83 ER | 25,000- | 20,000 BP |
| Breakdown | 2.83-1.8 ER | 20,000- | 19,000 BP |
| Debris Approach | 1.8-1.0 ER | 19,000- | 18,000 BP |
| Asatellic Era | | 18,000- | 13,500 BP |
| Moon | 60 - ? ER | 13,500- | ? |

(1) Final Approach of the Tertiary Satellite - Nutter Atlantis May 1958

(2) Dating the Past - Zeuner 1952

## SHORT NOTICES ON ATLANTEAN RESEARCH

I. Atlantis ivory's buildings and paleolithic huts.

In the Platonic legend there is an indication that for the building of the temple of Poseidon ivory was widely used as the construction material. The Soviet archaeologist A.P. Okladnikov (1) in the late paleolithic site at Buret (near Irkutsk) has found a settlement in which the huts were made of mammoth tusks. Possibly the use of ivory in the sacred buildings of Atlantis was the traditional reminiscence of the ancient life in the huts of mammoth tusks. The north parts of Atlantis were covered by great glaciers and mammoths were probably numerous and an ordinary part of Atlantean life.

II. The oldest negroid race in the Russia and the Quiche legend.

In the time of the studying of the famous paleolithic site"Markina Ghora" near Kostenko (Don) the Soviet anthropologist G.F. Debetz (2) has found a human skeleton with the rugged signs of the negroid race. This skeleton is from the early upper paleolithic and similar to the famous Grimaldi skeleton (near Nice). Thus, the ancient negroid race was broadly circulated into paleolithic Europe. Also near the Voloshskoe (southern Dniepropetrovsk, Ukraine) he found a mesolithic skull of australoid type. The mesolith was the time of the destruction of Atlantis. In the Quiche's Sacred Book "Popol Vuh" there is an indication that the Quiche's ancestors formerly inhabited an eastern country beyond the sea together with white and black men.

III. Atlantis in contemporary poetry.

The 6th April 1958 in Prague suddenly died the outstanding Czecho-Slovak poet and dramaturgist Viteslav Nesval. In the 1956 the Prague National Theatre showed a tragedy by Mr. V. Nesval "Today the sun still sets over Atlantis" written partially in prose, partially in hexameters. The base of the tragedy's subject is the hypothesis that Atlantis was lost because of the abuse of scientific discoveries of the scientists. The author

of the tragedy indicates on the parallels between the history of Atlantis and that of today. This staging was very original and picturesque.

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(1) P.Boriskovski."The oldest past of Man" Moscow 1957, p.170 (in Russian).
(2) G.F.Debetz's articles in the review"Soviet Ethnography" 1955, Nos. 1 and 4 (in Russian).

## POLES, PRIESTS AND PYRAMIDS

by Firth Scott

### Chapter VI The Cross of Cygnus

(Conclusion)

It was probably begun 23,000 years ago when the Arctic Circle was in the 61st parallel, but whether completed or not, two thousand years later, the advance of the Arctic Circle to 58°.5 - the actual latitude of the temple - 21,000 years ago, would have effectively enclosed it within that cold storage from which it could not emerge until some 14,000 years later or 7,000 years ago.

The Brogar group of circles in the Orkneys, subjected to the same method of analysis, practically corroborates the deductions arrived at in regard to the Callernish group.

There is in existence a concise record of these circles made in 1840 by Lieutenant Thomas, R.N., who at the time was engaged in Admiralty survey work in the vicinity.

The group, as surveyed, consisted of four circles and several outlying single stones. The central and largest of the circles was that of Brogar which contained the Hammer of Thor stone illustrated earlier.

It consisted of a circle of stones surrounded by a wide trench, interrupted at two points opposite to one another and in close proximity to the Hammer of Thor stone, on one side, and the broadest stone in the

structure on the other, thus forming two causeways leading into the central area. The circle of stones, stated as 340 feet in diameter, comprised 58 stones "erect, prostrate or stumps", though in his final judgment Thomas considered the number must originally have been 60.

To the (present) north-west of Brogar was a small earth circle, some 1980 feet distant, and 2970 feet further on - or 4950 feet from Brogar - was the circle of Bukan, to the north of which, 270 yards away, was the Standing Stone of Bukan. The circle of Bukan was described as consisting of "obsolete banks and earth-fast stones," the latter apparently stumps of stones which had once formed "five or six tangental circles about six feet in diameter."

At the time of the survey one triangular stone stood in the centre, another, similarly shaped, lay prostrate on the north east of the circumference, and a third stone stood three feet above the surface midway between the central triangular stone and the circumference.

Slightly to the south of east, and some 1600 yards away from Brogar, is the secondary group of standing stones and circle of Stennis.

At the date of the survey a perforated stone had already been destroyed, though men who were then still living clearly remembered it. Known as the Stone of Wodin it had from time immemorial, played a prominent part in the lives of the people, a pledge given with hands of the contracting parties clasped through the stone ranking as irrevocable. In matrimonial matters it was much in demand.

Its destruction may thus have been due to ecclesiastical zeal and may have ranked as meritorious service in the removal of a pagan survival. But it was most certainly the obliteration of an invaluable and irreplacable landmark in the prehistory of the race.

To the south-west of where it stood, and about the same distance as it was from the Stennis stones, another stone stood nearly twenty feet above ground, forming, with the Wodin stone and the Stennis circle the three points of an equilateral triangle.

When the survey was made the Stennis stones, standing on a raised bank, formed a half circle. Five stones only were recorded, two standing and three prostrate, one of the latter, estimated to weigh ten and three quarter tons, having fallen in 1814. From observations made at the time the opinion was formed that originally the structure was a complete circle consisting of twelve stones erected at distances of twenty-seven feet from one another - as at Avebury!

The circles are situated on the shores of a loch which in turn, is an inlet of the sea.

From Brogar a narrow tongue of land juts out towards a blunt promontory on which the Stennis circle stands. Between the tongue of land and the promontory the water flows through a narrow strait.

Geological evidence in the vicinity shows that in the past there has been extensive ice action as well as inundations. To such a cause may be attributed the disappearance of the half of the Stennis circle and also the disappearance of other structures which, from the data of existing remains, it may be said must have existed to complete what the present circles suggest to have been a definite megalithic formula.

That the three circles of Bukan, Brogar and Stennis were a part of the greater plan is evidenced by the fact that the alignment of the two outer circles pass to the centre of Brogar through the two causeways crossing the trench.

The Hammer of Thor stone, prone when Thomas noted it - must have stood by the side of the causeway facing Stennis, while directly opposite to it, on the other side of the circle, and by the side of the other causeway, was the stone described as being the broadest of all.

A line drawn from the Hammer of Thor stone through the centre of the circle and the broadest stone indicates, on the method already outlined, that point in the pathway of the pole "among the stars" which was occupied by Cepheus when the Arctic Circle was along the 61st parallel of latitude and advancing towards the south.

A line similarly drawn through the centre from one causeway to the other gives the latitude 61°.13' for

the Arctic Circle, with the angle of obliquity 28°.45' degrees.

The estimated dates would respectively be 22,500 and 23,000 years ago, thus suggesting that the trench formed the original lay-out of the circle, the stones being added when the accuracy of the plan had been demonstrated.

Further than this, lines drawn from the centre of Brogar through the Hammer of Thor stone to the presumed site of the Stone of Wodin, the twenty-feet stone, and the centre of the Stennis circle, would cut the horizon at corresponding points to those marked by the lines drawn from the Hammer of Thor stone in the Shadir circle in the Hebrides through the three outlying stones 540 yards distant, or twenty times the 27 unit. It may be only coincidence, but there are the facts that each series of three alignments start from definitely shaped stones so similar as to indicate a common origin and model, which, in turn, occupy dominating positions in the two circles, while the distance separating the Shadir circle from the triangle is one-third of the 27 unit distance separating Brogar from Stennis, and Brogar from Bukan.

There are other circles where the same method of testing gives practically the same results.

It is therefore contended that the true megalithic circles were constructed prior to the last glacial period; that they were reared on a definite plan and for a definite purpose; that the plan embodied a recognised system of chronology and that the purpose was the determination of astronomical phenomena.

When first initiated the circles were probably ceremonial centres where propitiatory rites were carried out in reverence of the tribal or racial god.

These gods were symbolised by circumpolar constellations, and it was their seeming movement away from the centre of the revolving groups which led the Wise Men of the tribes gradually to realise the difference between the solar movements and those of the pole stars - although, at that time, there was no conception of either the pole or circumpolar movements.

What the Wise Men would realise was the danger to

their own status among their fellow-tribesmen if the knowledge they were acquiring became general.

Thus the cult came into existence and the interpreters of that cult grew to a close corporation, admission to which was jealously guarded and only granted after prolonged and trying ordeals.

Wherefore the cult became ultra-conservative in the maintenance of its traditions and tenets. That these could survive through thousands of years may seem problematical in a century of quick change and disillusioned ideals; yet even in this century of transition and dying dogma there is a cult, world-wide in its functioning, which guards as its talismans signs, gestures and phrases portrayed on the stele of ancient Egypt, certainly 7,000 years old, and recording what had already been current for several thousand years before being inscribed.

But however strenuously the leaders of the megalithic cult strove to maintain it intact, the fact that it varied from natural phenomena rendered their efforts void.

Relying on stellar configuration for their authority, the seeming movement of the stars betrayed them.

Yet a study of the megalithic monuments from the Orkneys to Brittany in the light of polar precession reveals how the leaders of the cult, no matter what they told their uninitiated followers, strove to understand what was happening.

The circle at Penmaenmaur, one out of the many available for reference, furnishes grounds for the assertion that by the time the Arctic Circle had attained its "furthest south" in latitude 55° sixteen thousand years ago, man had realised, from the recorded changes in the circumpolar constellations, that there was a moving point round which constellation after constellation revolved, a point which, in turn, revolved round another point, not quite understood yet manifest.

Doubtless the knowledge was vague, lacking cohesion and, to the modern mind, intelligence.

But it was the basis from which has grown the knowledge of today, knowledge which is still a very long way from its possible ultimate.

Megalithic man, building his circles in a preglacial age, was the pioneer through the wilderness of phenomenal Nature, who blazed the trail along which later peoples have progressed to civilisation.

## THE EARLIEST SURVEY
by K.H. Koop

(With the demise of the STRAIGHT TRACK CLUB, mainly due to the reluctance of the Committee to co-operate with any other organisation, it seems timely to reprint K.H.Koop's paper on the matter which was written in the last years of the war and revised in 1948, just ten years ago.

A list of the publications dealing with trackways was published in Atlantis in January 1953. The "Ley Hunters Manuel" by A.Watkins is still available at 4/6 or 80 Cents. Ed.)

As a result of 50 years research on various archaeological subjects and remains, a series of books was published dealing with a discovery so important in nature, and so remarkable for its widespread and networked evidence, that it would seem to be a strange omission on the part of our archaeologists to have taken 3,500 years to rediscover an ancient practice.

The author of the books was ALFRED WATKINS of Hereford, an expert photographer, observant both of ground detail and of its interpretation on maps, and also the inventor of the Watkins Exposure Meter. Most of his research was confined to his own county and those adjoining of Shropshire and Radnorshire. About 1920, he began noting on 1" and 6" Ordnance Survey maps the numerous examples of the alignments of ancient sites, such as straight stretches of tracks (which were still either main roads, by-ways, paths or boundary ditches), tumuli, earthworks, churches, old dwellings,

road crossings, standing stones whose histories were quite unknown, and so on. He observed that these appeared three or four or more - sometimes as many as a dozen - times on a straight line, ending in the top of a hill peak. Sometimes the line was to a cut on the hill, often it led to a cut in the side of a hill or a tree clump. Frequently, the line continued over one hill to another, further on but not necessarily as high. He noted these lines on his maps, and discovered that certain points were the crossing-places, or ends, of two or more lines (or alignments). He observed them on the ground, photographed them, and published his observations in 1921.

Watkins died in 1921 at the age of 85, but before his death he had formed a group of observers who reported exactly similar discoveries all over Britain, from some thirty different districts as far apart as Cornwall, Kent and Aberdeen, and he named it the STRAIGHT TRACK CLUB.

Briefly, then, these are the discoveries made by Watkins, and some of the recent developments which place them beyond the realm of theory into that of indisputable fact. Much still remains to be proved, but that which has been established already is enough to dispel any counter-assumptions of "coincidence" or "plausible but not convincing".

(1) The alignments he observed from 1" and 6" Ordnance Survey maps he confirmed on the ground as passing through three or more ancient sites to a hill peak or clump. He never counted less than three points in line with the high point end, to counteract any argument of coincidence. The argument that any group of selected points would yield similar results was eliminated by the concurrence of the other features which follow.

(2) He called the alignments 'LEYS', because PLACE NAMES played an important part. He found, and this has been amply substantiated by others, that some 150 names appeared regularly on leys and are not found elsewhere, unless of obviously modern origin. Such names were simply descriptive, and correspond to their purpose on the ley, viz:-

- Along salt routes, names beginning WHIT- or ending in -WICH, although some of these originate from viscus (Latin: village).
  Four such leys lead to Droitwich.
- Along coal routes, names beginning with BLACK or COLE (both having Celtic meanings for bright);
- Along brick routes, RED or COCH (Welsh for red);
- Passing through villages whose names begin or end with LEY.

The justification for the use of this word is that it conveys a sense of direction: to lay, to delay, ley (a meadow), lane, land - all relate to man's travel.

(3) Some leys were only three or four miles in length, others from ten to twenty miles; one is known to extend up to one hundred miles, from Exeter through Warminster to Hungerford (Bedwyn), but all are dead straight, ending in at least one hill, peak or clump, and passing through still existing ancient remains or modern mansion or church, built upon the ancient site of a pre-Christian, pagan worship-stone or dwelling. Thus, from the evidence of the remains or from archaeological knowledge, and from the etymology of the place-names peculiar to the leys, he was able to relate this early survey or country planning from the COLE names to the Celts, and from the BEGGARS (from BEGAS), with BEORGH (bury), SKIPPETT (a measuring rod), and many others, to the Anglo-Saxons. Subsequent evidence has shown that this method was used by even earlier tribes, possibly by the "Beaker Folk" from Spain, in 1500-2000 B.C., and was copied by later immigrants, remaining in use until after the Roman occupation. Offa's Dyke, which is dated no earlier than 650 A.D., is an example.

(4) The early planner, as Watkins pointed out in his book "The Ley Hunters' Manual", is even depicted in the pre-historic chalk-cut figure on the South Down at Wilmington, near Lewes in Sussex, as a man holding two staves. This figure, 240 feet high, and other early drawings made by pilgrims and travellers, led Watkins to investigate their methods of marking ways, placing their habitations, timing movements and orienting religious sites.

(5) Some leys were directed to sunrise and sunset on the longest days of the year. This had already been shown by Sir Norman Lockyer in 1908, but Watkins demonstrated that the ancients in their wisdom used other methods of relating leys one to another, viz:-

(a) In Wiltshire, Hereford, and other counties, he and his searchers discovered two or more leys parallel to each other. One set of eight in Herts are all parallel, crossing two others at a village called Reed, which was (by no coincidence) the name of the measure related to the cubit, very frequently used in distances between leys. Reed is quite a common ley name, appearing twice in Sussex, and also in Cheshire, and elsewhere.

(b) Other leys are exactly at right angles, some at 30, 45 or 60 degrees to each other.

(c) In Cambridgeshire, which Watkins studied and described in his book "Archaic Tracks around Cambridge", published in 1925, he recorded eight north-south leys crossed by six east-west leys, with no greater error than $2^{\circ}$ of true North. One of these leys passes through two places, more than ten miles apart, called "Noon's Folly".

(d) Stonehenge (2000 B.C., one of the many clues to the "Beaker Folk"), Old Sarum and Grovely Castle form an equilateral triangle of six-mile sides, its centre being the oldest cross-roads on Salisbury Plain. This was first noted by Lockyer in 1908, and also by the Rev. H. Allcroft, but neither carried their investigations any further. As a matter of fact, extensions of two of the sides by $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles each way pass through other ancient sites: Sidbury, Clearbury, "Castle Ditches", Pertwood Down Crosstracks; while parallel leys through the North and South Vallums of Yarnbury Castle, pass through Stonehenge to Bulford Church and through Woodhenge. These are crossed at exactly $90^{\circ}$ by a line through the East Vallum of Yarnbury from Pottern Church to Barford St. Martin Church. Further extensions of these lines seem to indicate a hexagon pattern of six such triangles centering on Grovely Castle, and a second centering on Old Sarum.

These are only some of the points made by Watkins and his contributors. A great deal more data was added by Major F.C. Tyler, between the years 1935-1939. In a book published in the month of his death, December 1939, he pointed out that many sites, being aligned, were to be found on concentric arcs, centred on a probably revered site, viz:-

(i) Stonehenge again: only half a dozen leys, but some 22 arcs on which there are as many as 7 or 8 sites. All these arcs are of radii multiple of 950.4 British feet, which equals 625 Egyptian cubits or one-hundredth part of 18 British Statute miles.

(ii) Churchingford Church: 8 leys, but 11 arcs and 42 sites, and 38 of them are now occupied by Churches.

(iii) Woodburn Church, Bucks: 7 leys, but 25 arcs, covering 70 sites, one as far away as North Mimms, Herts. These sites include churches, ancient earthworks and crosses.

Some leys radiate at angles averaging from 3° to 6° around a part or the whole of the circle centred on one site. This occurs at Arbor Low, Buxton, with over 100 leys, and Milden Castle, Brenteleigh, Essex, with over 80 leys. No doubt many other major ley centres are to be found. Each passes from two to six or more points or sections of track, besides the centre station itself, and many of these points will be confirmed by crossing or diverging alignments.

The author of these notes has himself investigated many of the above features such as the Milden Castle point, and has discovered many ley names and ley features. A recent one of these, which has not yet been mentioned, is the almost incredible alignment of hill-tops. This occurs in districts such as the Welsh Highlands, where as many as six hills fall in one line from the Van Hill across the Plynlimons, Van Hill itself being the start, or perhaps, more correctly, the terminal of seven separate alignments. The Author has plotted some 42 alignments between the Roman station at Caersws to the Plynlimon Heights, 22 others between the Ithon Valley and Clun, and 20 northwards, around Newtown, mostly in Montgomeryshire.

The late Mr. J. Wintle, who studied the main siting stations along the Thames Valley, in Kent, and towards Bristol, considered that these are now perpetuated by Coldharbour and Bush names, and that these names were not of Romas origin, as many people have assumed. An annotated article on this subject was published here in 1948.

## BOOKS

THE DESTROYER OF ATLANTIS A critique of the book by L.Sprague de Camp "Lost Continents. The Atlantis Theme in History, Science and Literature", Gnome Press, New York, 1954. 362 pages, by N.Th.Zhirov, Doctor of Chemistry, Moscow, USSR.

This book should be read attentively by every Atlantologist, if only because it repeats all the errors discrediting the Atlantis problem and gives to the antagonists of the Atlantis theory material to back up their assertion that Atlantis is pure fantasy and that Atlantology is but a pseudo science.

The author has very carefully collected all the errors, mistakes and credulous assumptions together with the pseudo scientific hypotheses of certain Atlantologists, and quotes extensively from the more improbable fantasies and fictional accounts. All of these he then proceeds to demolish with a waterfall of carefully picked items of information which descend on the head of the reader.

After completing the perusal of the work the reader will be confident that Mr. L. Sprague de Camp is the first and the only one to have determined this many sided problem and to have demonstrated the complete insolvency of the painful efforts of the Atlantologists. Such opinions are even held in scientific journals, for example, NEW WORLD ANTIQUITY. Volume 3, No.10, page 156.

In actual fact the author elaborately analyses all the materials selected and gives much valuable critical information regarding them which is useful for the student of the problem. But one fails to see any facts which

might be to the advantage of a positive solution of the problem, as these seem to have been ignored by the author, as have practically all the works treating of Atlantis from the purely scientific basis. The work shows a bad one sided knowledge of geology and oceanography which is not counterbalanced by a critical examination of published geological and oceanographical facts, although it is only by a study of these last that the Atlantis problem can be fully resolved.

For example there is no mention of the works of G. Bourcart (1949), H. Cloos (1939), R. Malaise (1951), H. Petterson (1948), G. Poisson (1945), S. Shand (1949), T. Tolstoy (1949,1951), T. Waseman & C. Ovey (1950), G. Wüst (1939), and others. In addition the information of the author about the prehistoric Amerinds are, to say the least, archaic. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all, thanks to the use of Carbon 14 datings, that these Amerinds were in America during the last Ice Age when the way across the Bering Strait was closed to many by the huge ice fields covering that part of North America, where conditions were similar to those now encountered in Antartica. (e.g. the article by the Director of the University Museum in Philadelphia, Mr. Fr.Reiney, a Russian translation of which was published in Soviet Ethnography, No.6 for 1957.)

What is more one can read on page 85, a calumny regarding Soviet Scientists, I quote: "The latest version in the Eastern Atlantis theory is that of the tame scientists of the USSR. Having in recent years, claimed with magnificent disregard of fact all the worlds inventions and scientific discoveries for Russia, they have at last arrogated Atlantis to that country. It existed, they said, in the area now covered by the Caspian Sea."

I do not know any Soviet scientists who would place Atlantis in the Caspian Sea and my efforts to find the published reference were unsuccessful. But the author, giving an enormous list of all the different sites given to Atlantis manages to omit the Caspian. Actually the only person who seems to have placed Atlantis in that area was a Bostonian, Fessenden, who situated it in the

Caucasus. Or even as Rudbeck, for patriotic reasons, placed it in Sweden. Why are they not also dubbed "tame scientists". To dislike or even to hate the Soviet regime is possible, but to transfer this dislike to a personal feud against every Soviet scientist is simply silly. In general this attitude of Mr. Sprague de Camp shows that his book is far removed from objective scientific criticism and that the author cannot be considered as a scientist. But the fact that he has listed so many works and theories is of use as somebody must act as a collector of rubbish in every science, including Atlantology.


BOOKS OF INTEREST

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|---|---|
| Atlantis Myth, H.S. Bellamy | 12/- or $2.00 |
| Calendar of Tiahuanco, H.S.Bellamy | 52/6 or $7.50 |
| A Life History of Our Earth, H.S.Bellamy | 17/6 or $3.00 |
| Plato & Hoerbiger; Hoerbiger Bibliography, H.S.Bellamy | 2/4 or $0.40 |
| The Gravitational Wave, A.Glazewski | 12/- or $2.00 |
| A new Suspension of the Magnetic Needle, A.Glazewski | 2/9 or $0.50 |
| Blavatsky and Hoerbiger, W.Angus Jones | 2/10 or $0.50 |
| The Ether and its Vortices, C.E. Krafft | 12/- - |
| Glimpses of the Unseen World, C.E. Krafft | 12/- - |
| Atlantis, J. Spanuth | 22/6 or $3.50 |
| Atlantis: the Key to the Past; Classical References to Atlantis; and Glastonbury, E.Sykes | 2/4 or $0.40 |
| Dictionary of Non-Classical Myth, E.Sykes | 19/- or $3.20 |
| Lemuria, E.Sykes | 2/4 or $0.40 |
| Mysteries of Ancient South America by H.T.Wilkins | 31/- pf - |
| Atlantis, Donnelly and Sykes | 35/- pf |
| The Schliemann Mystery, E.Sykes | 2/4 or $0.40 |
| Titicaca, E.Sykes | 2/4 or $0.40 |
| The Unified Field, R.Thornton | 3/9 or $0.70 |
| Evolution of Matter, A.W.P.Tulip | 2/4 or $0.40 |
| Earth in Upheaval, I.Velikovsky | 20/- or $3.40 |
| Time Factor, E.Virpsha | 2/4 or $0.40 |
| Ley Hunters Manual, M.A.Watkins | 4/6 or $0.80 |

BOOKS WANTED - New or Second Hand G.Mason: Silver Cities of Yutacan; New York, 1927. Hyatt Verrill: They Found Gold; New York, 1936. H.Spinden: Ancient Civilisations of Mexico and Central America; Latest Edition, New York, 1951.

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